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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

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G. K. HAYTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [a48]

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [29]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27TH, 1909.

A NOTABLE speech of more than passing
interest was delivered the other day to a
Korean audience by the Resident-General,
Prince Ito. Its purpose was evidently
to attract the sympathy and co-operation of
the literati of whom the speaker's audience
of over four hundred persons was mainly
composed. There is still among the Koreans
a considerable body of opposition to Japan's
intervention in the affairs of the country.
"The Insurrection" is still a standing
headline in the Japanese-owned daily paper
published at Seoul in English, and that
Prince Ito has found it necessary to argue
before an audience of educated Koreans, as
he did in the speech we have alluded to
indicates that passive resistance in influen-
tial circles is a force which has yet to be
reckoned with. It would appear from the
opening of the speech that the recent
journey undertaken by the Emperor of
Korea, accompanied by the Resident
General, in the depth of winter, in order to
view the conditions under which the people
live had given rise to a suspicion that the
journey was undertaken "for other motives
at present concealed." The Prince doubt-

less knew the men he was addressing, and he
impressively declared that men who were so
presumptuous as to think thus of His Majesty
must be regarded as "extreme examples of
men unreasonably suspecting their ruler." We
can only form an idea of the nature of
that suspicion from the fact that the eminent
speaker plunged at once into a statement of
Japan's objects in Korea, and a striking
disavowal of any idea of usurpation. The
primary object of ancient heroes, he remind-
ed his audience, seemed to have been almost
invariably, invasion and usurpation of the
land of others; but this, he told them, was
not the idea of modern statesmanship. To
an intelligent Eastern audience such a state-
ment cannot appear convincing. When they
recall the history which has been made
in Asia during the last ten or fifteen years
they will have some difficulty in perceiving
any marked dissimilarity between the
results of modern statesmanship and the
acts of ancient adventurers. However, it
was the object of the Prince to justify
Japan's presence in Korea, and he told
his audience that the guiding principle
of a modern State was co-operation and
harmony with its neighbours, that it
is the duty of a strong country to help
the weak, to guide it along the path
of progress to wealth and strength, so that
it may contribute to the common defence.
Japan's only aim and desire in Korea, he
emphatically said, is to have the situation
changed for the better, to guide her people
to enlightenment and industry, to assist
her to the enjoyment of the blessings of a
civilization similar to that enjoyed by
Japan, and thus prepare her for co-operation
with her Japanese guides. "Suppos-
ing, for argument's sake," he said, "that
there was a country which cherished the
secret desire of possessing itself of one of
the countries adjacent to it, and disguised
its real policy by an apparent friendship
for, and assistance towards, its future vic-
tim, would it be possible that such country
would take measures calculated to promote
the education of its doomed neighbours, to
encourage their industry and, above all, to
cultivate their ruler's virtue and goodness
so that they might live in peace?" It all
amounts to this: that Japan's policy in
Korea is similar to that of the United States
in the Philippines. It is not a policy of
permanent conquest; it is a policy of as-
similation. The Prince flattered his
audience by telling them that neither
physically nor in mental capacity were they
inferior to the Japanese, and if he had
thought the regeneration of the country
beyond his power he would never have at-
tempted the task, and would never have tried
to protect her or to secure her well-being.
The speech, the report says, produced an
impression so profound as to move many in
the audience to tears of gratitude. It will
be admitted that it was a speech admirably
calculated to serve the purpose for which it
was intended, but it is hardly suited to
foreign consumption. That Japan is doing
splendid work in Korea is obvious to all
observers, but for anyone to entertain the
idea that her aim is entirely unselfish and
purely philanthropic would be the height of
folly. In setting her hand to the gigantic
task of reforming the entire administration
of a nation, and imbuing a population of
ten million souls with ideas and aims similar
to her own, Japan is legitimately calcu-
lating not only upon the greater security of
her interests from the military point of view,
but upon the commercial advantages which
may confidently be expected to accrue from
altered conditions promoting the progress
and wealth of the nation. In many of the
books which have been written since Japan
took up her task in Korea the impression
is given that, in spite of the fact that the
basic principles of her policy are declared
to be the "open door" and "equal oppor-
tunity for all," she is relentlessly pursuing
a policy of exclusion. In one of Mr. PUTNAM
WHALE's books he supports a statement of
this nature by quoting statistics with regard
to British trade with Korea in 1906, when
it sank to about £25,000. He did not stop
to inquire into the reason for this, but left
his reader with the impression that a decline
of something like £35,000 in one year had
been due to a sensational advance in
Japanese influence, commerce and industry.
As a matter of fact, Japan's trade with
Korea showed no advance in 1906; on the
contrary there was a slight decline. Imports
from Great Britain, which are mainly in the
piece-goods line, were exceptionally heavy
in the two preceding years, and the heavy
drop in 1906 was attributable to the glut
in the market due to over-speculation on
the part of the importers. Had the reasons
assigned by Mr. WHALE been the true
cause of the decline, we would have
been justified in expecting to find that
British trade with Korea had by now en-
tirely ceased. We find on the contrary that
for the year 1907 the value of the British
trade with Korea was £420,000. This is a

sufficient reply to the criticism enshrined in
Mr. WHALE's book. Japan's proximity to
the Korean market ensures for her the largest
share in the trade, but as the last
British consular report shows a substantial
advance in every line of British imports
during the last five years, the British man-
ufacturer and merchant have not much cause
yet to regret that Korea has virtually
become a province of Japan.

Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition
remains unchanged.

The Supreme Court resumes its sittings to-day
after the Chinese New Year vacation.

The Chinese are gradually settling down to
business, though it will be a few days yet ere a
proper start is made.

To-day is the birthday of the Emperor
William of Germany. His Majesty reaches the
fiftieth year of his age.

A telegram to Tokyo from London states that
the advance in silver has been due to large
orders coming from China, and to purchases of
the metal on behalf of China.

The new naval dock at Sasebo, which is re-
puted to be the largest yet constructed in the East,
is now fast approaching completion and is ex-
pected to be opened shortly.

Captain C. W. Mead, who died suddenly last
week at Manila, will be known to many in
Hongkong and Canton as the former chief
engineer of the Canton-Hankow railway.

Mr. Wolfe Barry, the son of the distinguished
Consulting Engineer for the Canton-Kowloon
Railway, made a survey of the British section on
Monday. H.E. the Governor accompanied him.

A Cingalese stowaway, who was found on the
s.s. *Ghazee* after leaving Singapore, was charged
before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy yester-
day and fined \$25 or six weeks' imprisonment.

The marriage arranged between Mr. G.
Julius Jackson, second son of Sir Thomas
Jackson, Bart. (formerly of Hongkong) and
Nesta Katherine, eldest daughter of Mrs. Hed-
worth Barclay, of Ascot, was to have taken
place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on
Jan. 12.

It is gazetted that Miss E. Finch, an
American, living at No. 43, Wakamatsu-cho
Yokohama, has been naturalized as a Japanese
subject. It is said that she is the first foreign
lady to be naturalized in Japan. Miss Finch be-
longed to the Independent Branch of the Evan-
gelical Association of North America.

Most Shanghai residents, says the *N. C. Daily*
news, were surprised, on waking on the morning
of the 26th inst., to find that there had been a
heavy fall of snow during the night. Roofs,
trees and roads were carpeted in white, and
doubtless, this accounted for many smiles on the
faces of the Chinese who regarded this belated
snowfall as a happy augury for the coming
Chinese year.

The Japanese Training Squadron, consisting
of the *Soga* and *Aso*, with a number of gradu-
ates from the Naval Engineering College on board,
will leave Yokosuka towards the end of Febru-
ary on a training cruise. It will make its way to
a point on the coast south of San Francisco, and
then turn north in order to visit the Seattle
Exhibition. On its return route it will visit
Vancouver and Hawaii.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H.
Kemp, Inspector Hutchins of the Building
Authority's office prosecuted a contractor for
improperly bonding two walls in a new building
being erected at Shektsu. Inspector Hutchins
informed the Court that he had warned the
foreman on the works at different times,
but he did not take any notice of him. His
Worship imposed a fine of \$200.

Relief crews for the destroyers on the China
station, and other ratings for that station, are
proceeding to Hongkong and Shanghai in the
Hawks, which was to leave Portsmouth on Jan-
uary 9th. The following ratings are to be
supplied from Devonport:—Full crews for one
destroyer of the *Charger* class and one of the
Quail class; and half-crews for the *Tunard* and
the gunboats *Widgeon*, *Woodlark*, *Snipe*,
Nightingale, and *Kinkua*.

By kind permission of Major Evans and
Officers, the Band of the 13th Rajputs, and
Officers will play the folk wing programme of
music, at the King Edward Hotel, during
dinner, on Thursday 28th inst. (weather per-
mitting):—

Value "Old and Silver."
Selection "Cottish Airs."
Selection "Songs of Ireland."
Selection "Gondoliers."
Selection "U. S. A. Patrol."
Selection "Country Girl."
God Save the King.

An enjoyable concert was given at the Sea-
men's Institute, Kowloon, on Monday,
the programme having been arranged by Mrs.
Clandford. Details are appended:—

Pianoforte solo Miss Robson
Song Selected Mrs. Hill
Comic Song "Nelly Jimmy" Mr. Bridger
Song "When you speak to me" Miss Hoskins
Song "Stand up" Capt. Parker
Song "The sweetest story ever told" Mr. Clandford
Song "My sweetest heart is a boy" Mr. Ayris
Song "Dreams" Mr. Parker
Song "The Frenchman" Mr. Bridger
Duet "The Gipsy Couple" Mrs. Clandford and
Mr. Ayris
Comic Song "I am going to sing a Song" Mr.
Pelling
Song "My Morning" Mrs. Hill
Song "The Broom" Miss Hoskins
Song "A Pair of Lunatics" Capt. and Miss Parker
Practically all the artists had to respond to
encores and no little applause was awarded the
clever performers in the farce.

The Army Council, in order to assist officers
who are desirous of being selected for a course
of study in Chinese or Japanese to obtain a
preliminary knowledge of either language, have
decided to make a grant of £10 to any officer
who qualifies in accordance with paragraph 36
of the Regulations relating to the study of
foreign languages. The grant will be in
addition to any rewards an officer may gain in
the event of his being selected for a course in
China or Japan.

An interesting presentation took place at the
Alice Memorial Hospital yesterday when the
Rev. C. S. Turner, who 49 years ago laboured
on behalf of the London Missionary Society in
Hongkong and Canton, was made the recipient
of a beautiful Chinese satin scroll on which
Chinese characters set out the work he had done
in connection with the anti-opium movement.
The reverend gentleman was invalided home 36
years ago and is at present in the colony on a
visit. In recognition of his services the Chinese
churches and missions—nine in number—
combined to do him honour, and the meeting,
which took place in the chapel, was largely
attended. Anti-opium speeches were delivered
and hymns were sung.

Some time ago we reproduced from a Home
journal a paragraph relating that geese which
had had the run of an abandoned gold mining
district were usually found, when killed, to have
a good many grains of gold in their gizzards.
The London *Globe's* correspondent at St.
Petersburg sent the following on Christmas
Day:—"The many friends of the geese will
rejoice to learn that the geese which lays the
golden eggs is no longer a myth. A few days
ago, according to a telegram from Chita, a
farmer living on the bank of the Amur River
found several large grains of gold in the gizzard
of a goose which he was preparing for being
cooked. Enchanted at the discovery, the farmer
straightway slew ten other geese, and in the
gizzard of every one he found grains of gold.
This testimony of the geese is another proof of
the wealth of gold that is awaiting in the region
of the Amur River in the Far East."

HALF YEARLY DIVIDENDS.

The Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Company Limited, will re-
commend to the forthcoming meeting the
following appropriation:—Dividend of \$1.25 per
share; \$25,000 to be written off book value of
steamers, wharves and properties; \$20,000 to be
placed to credit of depreciation and insurance
fund; \$20,000 to be placed to credit of special
repairs fund and the balance of \$20,779.30 to be
carried forward to next account.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of
the Shanghai Land Investment Co., held last
week, a final dividend of six per cent. and a
bonus of 1/2 p. per share, was declared for the
half-year ending December 31, 1908.

ROBBERY AT THE CIRCUS.

Notwithstanding the passing of Chinese New
Year, after which it was expected that things
would settle down to their normal state, accounts
of robberies are still being furnished the police.
The latest is reported from Hamilton's Circus
at Causeway Bay. On Monday night, previous
to entering the arena to go through her
performance, Miss Florissell, the graceful
contortionist, stripped herself of jewellery to
the value of \$235. This she left in her dressing
tent while going through her part. On return-
ing she found that it had disappeared, and im-
mediately notified the police. Investigations
are being made.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The management were again rewarded last
night by a crowded house and the audience and
performers were from the commencement in
sympathy with each other. The work of the
trained tigers was received with much applause,
due possibly to some extent to a feeling of
relief on seeing the plucky trainer emerge
uninjured. The contortionists, wire dancer,
trapezists and clowns all introduced new
turns and kept the pace going, while the
trio of jockeys imparted new features in their
equestrian acts and elicited the hearty apprecia-
tion of the spectators. The team of greyhounds
displayed their wonderful jumping powers to
advantage over very high hurdles and through
hoops of fire, one plucky terrier jumping from
the top of the tent into a blanket. The grand
final thrill was the looping the loop. Nearly all
the lights are extinguished and the cyclists
comes down the incline and round the loop,
leaving a trail of fire, caused by lime or some
like substance attached to his machine. The
effect is very weird and luckily not attended by
any risks of fire. In a word the programme is
most enjoyable.

There is a matinee performance to-day.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The silk ex *M.M. str. Dumbek* which left
this port on the 22nd inst., was delivered in
Lyons on the 23rd inst.
The *J.-C.-J. Lijn str. Quarta* left Batavia
for this port on the 17th inst. p.m., and may be
expected here on or about the 27th inst. a.m.
The *H.-A. Lijn str. Barcelona* left Shanghai
on 25th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on
the 28th inst. p.m.
The *H.-A. Lijn str. Sazania* left Singapore
on 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on
Friday the 29th inst.
The *M.M. str. Salote* with the French Mail
of the 3rd inst., and mails from London of the
2nd inst., left Singapore on the 26th inst. at
noon, and may be expected to arrive here on
Monday morning the 1st prox., and will leave
for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.
The *str. Gymerie* sailed from Puget Sound
for Hongkong and Japan Ports on the 25th
inst.
The *str. Saint Patrick* arrived at New York
on 21st inst.
The *N.Y.K. str. Yokohama Maru* (Bomby
Lijn) left Bombay for this port via Singapore
on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the
7th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraphic Messages
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[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

LONDON, January 25th.
The last detachment of the Ameri-
can Army of occupation has left Cuba.

THE SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 25th.
The Tottenham affair has astounded
London.

One assassin shot and wounded
himself; the other, brought to bay in
a cottage, was shot dead by a police-
man.

Several among the twenty-two per-
sons wounded by the assassins are in
a dangerous condition.

THE DISASTER TO THE "REPUBLIC."

LONDON, January 26th.
The "Baltic," with the passengers
rescued from the "Republic" received
an ovation on her arrival at New York.
The operators of the wireless
telegraph of both ships, who
worked continuously for sixty hours,
were carried along on the shoulders
of the cheering crowd.

The safety of the "Republic's" pas-
sengers was due to wireless telegraphy
enabling the sinking ship to get into
communication with the "Baltic."

The transfer of the passengers to
the "Baltic" was accomplished in an
exceedingly dangerous sea.

Women fainted and the terror-
stricken steerage passengers of the
"Florida," tried to rush the boats,
but were beaten back with fists and
handspikes.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

The following letter is of interest as throwing
light on the origin of the International Opium
Commission which assembled on February 1.

Manila, P. I., July 24, 1906.
My dear Mr. PRESIDENT:—I am going to
make bold to suggest that which I venture to
think might be fruitful of great good if you can
see your way to initiate the movement. It is
this: recently, as of course you are aware, the
question of England's share in the opium traffic
has been reopened in official circles in the Old
Country. My experience on the Philippine
Opium Investigating Committee leads me to
believe that the problem is of sufficient merit to
warrant an endeavour to secure international
action.

From the earliest days of our
diplomatic relations with the East, the course
of the United States of America has been man-
ifestly high in relation to the traffic in opium,
that it seems to me almost our duty, now that
we have the responsibility of actually handling
the matter in our own possessions, to promote
some movement that would gather in its
embraces representatives from all countries
where the traffic in and use of opium is a matter
of moment.

Why could we not hope to have an investiga-
tion on the basis of science as well as of practical
observation of actual conditions, in which
England, France, Holland, China and Japan
should take part with ourselves? The sole hope
for the Chinese is in concerted action. As a
side issue, but as a consideration that in my
mind would enhance the value of the movement,
it would tend to unify in some measure nations
that are Oriental either by nature or through
the possessions of dependencies in the Orient.
Nothing tends to promote peace more than a
common aim.

I shall not enlarge on the matter, as I feel
that your mind will grasp the situation at once,
and will see all that I have in my mind, as well
as considerations that have not occurred to me.
I would add that I have partially prepared a
paper on Opium Legislation in the East in
which it is my purpose to incorporate the sub-
stance of this letter. As I am trying to work
on this subject with accuracy and care, it may
be some months before it sees the light, but it is
destined for an American periodical.

With high esteem, I remain,
Yours very faithfully,
H. BRENT,
Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
On the 26th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer
has fallen rapidly in E. Japan, owing to the
depression, which is moving towards N.E. in
the neighbourhood of Tokio.
Pressure has increased moderately over the
Loochees and the E. coast of China. It is
highest over the Yangtze Valley.
Fresh monsoon may be expected in the
Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. { N.E. winds,
fresh; fair, cloudy
Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.
South coast of China Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Loochees Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Tuesday, January 26th.

BEFORE HON. COMMANDER BAILLIE R. H.
TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

A CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Captain E. Rodger of the s.s. *Zafiro* proceeded
against P. Fladgate, third mate of the steamer,
on a charge of deserting on the 15th instant.
Defendant was represented by Mr. R. Harris
(of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), and a plea
of not guilty was entered.

Captain Rodger deposed that the defendant
deserted from his ship at 2.20 p.m. on January
15th, within two hours of the ship's de-
parture from port, taking with him all
his belongings. He did not give notice to
witness or the mate, and was very much under
the influence of liquor at the time of deserting.
The practice on board was that officers should
ask leave of the mate before going ashore.

In cross-examination witness said the defend-
ant was arrested on board. He reported the
matter to the Harbour Master on the afternoon
of the 15th. An entry of the desertion was
made in the official log, but was not read
to the defendant. The latter had performed
his duties satisfactorily, except when under
the influence of liquor. On one occasion, when
the second officer was in hospital, the defendant
did his work. Witness did not know that the
third mate left any belongings on board.

In answer to his Worship, witness said he
found the defendant on board on the day of sail-
ing. He had to go ashore with him to the
Water Police Station to charge him; but the
inspector declined to take the charge because the
defendant was in liquor.

By Mr. Harris—I judged by the general
behaviour of the defendant that he was not
sober.

Mr. A. Frazer, chief officer of the *Zafiro*, stated
that the defendant went to his room at about one
o'clock on the 15th instant and was then under
the influence of liquor. He wanted to talk to
witness, but the latter ordered him out of his
room and told him to go and sleep his liquor
off. When witness went on deck at about 3.30
p.m. the quarter master told him that defendant
had gone ashore with all his effects. On the
following morning he returned to the ship, and
was then under the influence of drink.

In cross-examination witness said the defend-
ant did not tell him he was going ashore.
Both he and the second mate were outside
witness's cabin, and one said to the other
"Come, let us go and pack up." He took little
or no notice of the remark, as such were not
uncommon when men were drunk, and as a rule
nothing happened. Witness did not know what
defendant was going to say when he entered his
room, and did not allow him to say anything.
He was the proper person to whom the defendant
should apply for leave.

Constable Bond was then called for the defence.
He stated that he went on board the *Zafiro* to
arrest the defendant who was not drunk, al-
though he had been drinking. He had never
before arrested a seaman on board his ship for
desertion, but he had arrested deserters on shore.
At this stage the hearing was adjourned until
this morning.

UNLICENSED PAWN BROKERS.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy
yesterday two natives were prosecuted by
Sergeant Gordon for keeping pawnbroking
establishments on Chungshan Island without
license.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and
Hastings) represented the first defendant and
pleaded guilty on his behalf, and the second
defendant also admitted the charge.

Mr. Dixon said there was no doubt his client
had brought himself within the section of the
Pawnbrokers Ordinance, but he would ask his
Worship to deal leniently with him, or to
discharge him. The defendant made savings
for sampans. He had lived on Chungshan
for about twenty years, and his Worship would
understand that his idea of the law with regard
to pawnbrokers was very hazy. During the
year of last year many people living on this
island lost their sampans and got into very
straightened circumstances. The defendant
repaid many damaged boats, and the owners
gave him small articles of jewellery as security.
That led to the defendant getting a reputation
for assisting people who were hard up provided
they gave him security, and thus he got into the
way of carrying on this business without a
licence. As he had only been doing business
this way for about six months, Mr. Dixon asked
his Worship to take into consideration the facts
he had stated.

His Worship—He has got interest, I
suppose?

Mr. Dixon—Yes, but interest is charged on
overdue accounts, and the defendant has no
intention of continuing the business, unless
he takes out a licence. He does not give any
receipts for these articles; and the people all
trust him.

Sergeant Gordon—He does not do that on
account of his own safety.

His Worship said it was rather a difficult
matter to estimate the penalty. The defendant
had been carrying on the business for some
months and he could not have carried it on
legally without paying a licence fee of \$400.
Considering that he had defrauded the revenue
of that amount, and estimating the profits he
had made, his Worship said he would fine the
defendant the maximum penalty of \$200. He
also decided that the pawned articles should be
returned, and the owners could obtain them by
paying the principal and interest to date.
Further interest was not permitted to be
charged.

A similar decision was given against the
second defendant.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait
Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Chamois will enable you to do it. Her
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	NORE	About 30th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	BRITANNIA	About 4th Febr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 6th Febr.	See Special of Call.
	Capt. W. Hayward, R.M.E.		Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., D. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 27th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 28th Jan. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 30th Jan. 10 A.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 30th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 2nd Febr. 3 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th Febr. 4 P.M.

REDUCED RETURN FARE of \$60.00 available for 6 weeks will be issued for the following Passenger Steamers—

"TEAN" leaving Hongkong 26th January.

"CHANGSHA" 31st

"TAMING" 2nd February.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 27th January, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 31st Jan. at 9 A.M.
* AMOI	Capt. H. MURAYAMA	
* ANPING VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDDAY, 3rd Febr. at 8 A.M.
* AMOI	Capt. J. ICHIKI	
* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 4th Febr. at 8 A.M.
* AMOI & FOCHOW	Capt. Y. FUSENO	

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 27th January, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON
THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS
PASSENGERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIKUN"	SWATOW	THURSDAY, 28th Jan. at Noon.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 29th Jan. at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL
ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR
BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1909.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 28th Jan. Noon.
* SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Friday, 29th Jan. 3 P.M.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 29th Jan. 4 P.M.
* SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 4th Febr. Noon.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	"SUISANG"	Thursday, 4th Febr. 4 P.M.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 5th Febr. 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Febr. Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 29th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 27th January, 1909.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

16

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports and all the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:

S.S. SAXONIA	1st Febr.
S.S. DORTMUND	11th Febr.
S.S. SPEZIA	18th Febr.
S.S. JILLYRIA	18th Febr.
S.S. AMBRIA	28th Febr.
S.S. LIBERIA	11th March
S.S. VANDALIA	19th March
S.S. SILEZIA	30th March

Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

FOR ROTTERDAM BREMEN & HAMBURG	S.S. C. F. D. LAEISZ	30th Jan.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. BARCELONA	30th Jan.
FOR BREMEN & HAMBURG	S.S. SLAVONIA	23rd Febr.
FOR BREMEN & HAMBURG	S.S. ANDALUSIA	27th Febr.
FOR NEW YORK	S.S. ARAGONIA	31st Jan.

HONGKONG, 26th January, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

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HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 30th Jan. Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 6th Febr. Noon.

As a special inducement to intending Visitors to the Philippine Carnival, we are offering a reduced fare of \$50 for passage to Manila and return by our s.s. "ZAFIRO" sailing SATURDAY, the 30th January.

Tickets issued at this reduced rate will be available for return by either the s.s. "ZAFIRO" leaving Manila on 7th February or the s.s. "RUBI" leaving Manila on 13th February.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	On 10th February.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and	"YEDDO"	Middle of February.
COPENHAGEN		

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 20th January, 1909.

MELCHERS & Co.,
AGENTS.

6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—
EUROPEAN LINE.FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

MISHIMA MARU	(Capt. A. E. Moses)	On Wed. 10th Feb.
MIYASAKI MARU	()	About Wed. 24th Mar.
ATSUTA MARU	()	About Wed. 21st April.

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Hongkong, 7th January, 1909.

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COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SANUKI MARU	6112	WEDDAY, 17th Febr. at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI	"AKI MARU"	6444	TUESDAY, 2nd Febr. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	"IYO MARU"	6320	TUESDAY, 16th Febr. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	3817	FRIDAY, 19th Febr. at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	WAKAMITSU MARU	6189	SATURDAY, 6th Febr. at Daylight
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"MOYORI MARU"	3949	SUNDAY, 7th Febr. at Daylight
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Hongkong, 26th January, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

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1600

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LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Hongkong Club officials have not had the courage to reply to my pertinent questions in last week's notes. However, the Shanghai local papers have saved them the trouble, a new view of the matter being given in a short article headed "Interpret Disappointment." Now this is what I expected to hear sooner or later. The Club thought they were the only authority on football. In this they are entirely mistaken. It is now the duty of the League secretary to write to the Rev. R. O. Winning of the Shanghai Football Club and explain that the Footballers of Hongkong never had the chance to send a team because the Hongkong Club kept matters in their own hands and never asked anybody but Club members, with the result well known. I am glad to hear that the Club have realised their mistake in not entering the Hongkong League. I am told on good authority that they certainly intend to go in next season. The Committee will welcome them, because, despite their mistakes, they are good sportsmen.

The League games on Saturday were completed satisfactorily. The winners scored 14 goals and had none scored against them. There were two surprises—the wide margins by which the R.G.A. suffered defeat at the hands of the Buffs and the splendid win of Y.M.C.A. over the R.E.—The Saints were assisted by Gregory and Hamilton, and their value as defenders was clearly demonstrated. The R.E. forwards were strong, but found Hamilton, Gregory and McCubbin three of the keenest defenders in this colony. The Saints are still weak in attack, but I hear the front string will be considerably strengthened before the second round of the Shield, and I would not be surprised to see them in the Final. The Buffs are sure to be the winners of the Hongkong Daily Press Cup. The Engineers are off colour at present, although they were good on Saturday. Rough play will not win matches and, from what I saw of Saturday's game, it is useless with a team like Y.M.C.A. who seem quite equal to that sort of business.

The Buffs v. R.G.A. game drew a large crowd of spectators who were greatly disappointed at the result. Everyone expected to see a closely contested game but the Buffs came out showing plenty of vigour and judgment, while the R.G.A. showed poor form. The Buffs were superior in every department. They are a wonderfully balanced team—Brewster at forward is clear, and Taylor and Dare are also consistent players. This was the second meeting on the League engagements, and I quite expected to see a draw. The Buffs have only to maintain their present form and the Shield will be theirs also.

The R.G.A. players were like a lot of corks at sea. They did not seem to know where they were or what they were doing. This is not usual with them. As a rule they are well balanced. Perhaps we shall see better form at the next meeting, that is in the second round of Shield ties.

The R.A.M.C. inflicted a heavy defeat on the Lusitano Club. Of course the medicals have a greatly improved team to what turned out at the beginning of the season. They will get more points this season.

The B.O.C. v. Naval Yard had not any League engagements, the first round of the Shield occupying their time. The Yardmen won by three clear goals and got into the second round. The B.O.C. played up well and gave the Naval Yard an anxious time. Now the B.O.C. have said good-bye to the Shield ties, they should use all their energy to improve their position in the League. They can do with a little practice.

REFEREE.

CRICKET NOTES.

Seldom has Hongkong seen such a splendid cricket season. Centuries are a weekly occurrence and hat-tricks have been secured by quite a number of trundlers. Nor has cricket been confined to any particular section of the community, but on the contrary has been taken up enthusiastically by the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, and there is hardly a British firm in the Colony that has not a cricketer or two among its employees.

The Army and Navy played a match between representative teams on Wednesday and Thursday and with their usual generosity dispensed tea and music to their numerous friends. Big scoring was the order of both days. The Rev. Mansfield, going in first wicket for the Navy made the record score of 260 not out. Mr. Oliver being next best for the side with 68. The innings closed for 418. The Army replied by putting up 434. Lt. Anderson 110 (second century this season) and Bagnall 84, being the best among a number of big scores. Mullen secured six wickets for the Navy and Baird five for the Army.

On Friday, and Saturday the annual match between the Hongkong Club and United Services, resulted in a win for the Services by an innings and 29 runs.

Lanning, Pearce and H. Hancock made good scores in both innings, but without Dick Hancock and one or two more who were away the Club are not strong enough to compete against the Services as at present constituted. Capt. Beasley scored 121, Baird 80, Garrett 75, Lt. Anderson again putting up a useful 56. Claxton for the club secured the best average five wickets for 75—quite a new departure for Claxton by the way. For the Services Capt. Garnett and Baird and Lt. Anderson and Bagnall shared the bowling honours—quite a strong combination for any team to be up against.

In the League competition Kowloon beat the Police at Kowloon by 220 to 133. For the winning side Dixon's 58, Robinson's 54, and Mead's 68 not out were the best scores, and for the losers Pitt and Ogg were the only bats to score over 20. Korr scored five wickets for 64 and Edwards three for 38. For Kowloon Dixon was best with seven wickets for 41.

Telegraphs beat Police the next day very easily. They played two new-comers who were both effective in their special department of play, Oliver scoring 27 and Warburton securing six wickets in four overs for 18 runs. On the Police side Edwards made 25 and eight others had duck's eggs—rather a startling reversal of affairs to that at the previous match against the same opponents on which occasion the officers of the law won with something to spare.

Civil Service had an easy win against the R.G.A. It is to be regretted that the Club entice players from League Cricket whenever an opportunity offers. Had R.G.A. played Capt. Bagnall, Beasley and Garnett on Saturday the game would have been an even one. As it was, it resulted in practically a walk over, R.G.A. only scoring 64. Brett took four wickets for 30 and Rea four for 16. Civil Service got the necessary runs with the loss of three wickets. Craighower celebrated the opening of their new pavilion by inflicting a rather humiliating defeat on Kowloon. The home team went to the wickets and compiled the small score of 85, Battiwara, 4 a Hughie Trumble, bowling underhand lots, and Oeman securing five wickets each, and were responsible for Kowloon scoring 69 only.

Craighower are to be congratulated on the new pavilion. We note with pleasure that the Civil Service are close up with another substantial erection. If the Football Club were to follow suit, it would add considerably to the attractiveness of the Valley both from a picturesque and utilitarian standpoint.

The matches on the board for next Saturday are:

H.K. "A"	v.	Kowloon
H.K. "B"	v.	R.G.A.
Craighower	v.	Telegraphs
Civil Service	v.	Police

Hongkong "A" and "B" should win their matches and the Civil Service theirs. Craighower and Telegraphs will have a good game. Telegraphs should make the most of their opportunities, as it is rumoured Peate "the speed merchant" leaves in a few weeks for pastures new. Telegraphs are lucky in that respect. Out of staff of about 13 they have a Cricket eleven and when one drops out, another usually steps in from abroad to fill the gap. Day replaced Wishart, now Oliver replaces Peate.

UMPIRE.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD.

MOSLEM E.C. v. "BEDFORD." The match in the first round of the Shield competition between the Moslem Recreation Club and H.M.S. Bedford will be played on the Naval ground on Saturday; kick off at 4 p.m.

The H.K.F.C. play Royal Engineers on the Club ground on the same afternoon.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The engagements for Saturday are:

Naval Yard v. B.O.C.	on Naval ground at 2.30 p.m.
Gunner Marsh, referee.	
R.G.A. v. R.A.M.C.	on Military ground at 2.30 p.m.
Mr. Bunyard, referee.	
Y.M.C.A. v. Lusitanos	on Military ground at 4 p.m.
Corporal Edwards, referee.	

YACHTING.

The "At Home" and ladies' race arranged for Saturday afternoon by the Yacht owners of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club has been postponed.

THE PARADISE OF LABOUR.

Australia is regarded by the rest of the world as a sort of working man's paradise, where the navy of to-day is the Prime Minister of tomorrow, and even if he is not going to hold Ministerial office to-morrow, he is going to double his wages by the mere formality of telling his employer to pay him double. That is the popular idea of Australia as she is seen from outside. Joined to that idea is another, that the Australian working man knows a good thing when he sees it. He knows that Australia is a good place to live in. He is able to secure all these precious benefits referred to. He is lord of Australia, and he means to remain lord. Therefore, he makes a close corporation of the Commonwealth, and hangs out notices all round his continent that no other working man from anywhere need apply. The British labourer has read of the convict days, of triangles and chain gangs, and fierce dogs which guarded the prisons. These facts are the gleams of light which flash through the darkness of his general ignorance about Australia. He is sure that if he comes to Australia the Labour party will call him a prohibited immigrant or a stowaway, or some other opprobrious term, and condemn him to all sorts of pains and penalties. He believes that the Labour party burnt the six hatters at the stake or crushed them to death under piles of felt hats. He is not sure about the particular torture, or what was actually done, but he knows that it was enough to convince every sane person that Australia is a good place to keep away from. It is the paradise of the working man who is in it, and he takes particular care to make it the hottest of infernos for any working man who may happen along from outside. That is an outside description of Australia. We who are inside know how absurd it is. Australia is a real good place for the working man, but it is not a paradise by any means—not at all of it. There is one State where the Labourer has been in the ascendant for years, and that State, if any State, can be, should be the working man's paradise. It is South Australia—Melbourne Punch.

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, Jan. 15.

PURGING THE BUSINESS LIFE.

"While the Japanese people is agreed in the desire of making Daishido, the long-tried code of honour of military life, the standard of conduct for all conditions of people, the business world, which should make credit its life, honesty its best policy, and steadiness its basic virtue, is run on principles contrary to the national resolution. The business atmosphere should be purged of its baseness and filled with the spirit of faithfulness and sense of responsibility which characterized the soldiers of old."—Thus the *Kokumin*, expressing in a brief, pungent sentence whatever Tokyo journal has been saying in the past few days in their desire to voice the indignation that is felt at the revelations of mismanagement and corruption among the directors of the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co.

BIG DIVIDEND ON BAD BUSINESS.

The Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha is the leading concern of its kind, and up to recently believed to be one of the best investments in the country. Some months ago two of the directors, both large shareholders, placed their holdings on the market, realising large profits. This treacherous act towards their own company gradually came to be known, with the result that a state of affairs is now revealed, which the whole press of the country is hoping will result in a thorough investigation by the authorities, the punishment of the guilty, and most important of all, the awakening of the common shareholder to his privileges and duties under the law. Quite recently this sugar company paid the usual dividend of 15 per cent., whereas it was not in a position to pay one per cent., being heavily in debt, its shares hypothecated, and having large stocks of unsold material on hand. It stands doubly revealed before the public, if the term may be used, for in the coming of the Diet the House was to consider a proposal for the monopoly of the sugar industry, by which this corrupt company would have derived a large profit. This proposal was engineered by the directors of the company.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

The present state of affairs was brought about shortly after the amalgamation of three companies, the Dai Nippon in Tokyo, a company in Osaka and the Daiichi Company in Moji, their subscribed capital being 14 millions, and paid up capital to-day 8,400,000 yen. For months, it appears, certain directors had things their own way, deceiving the president of the company who, as is frequently the case, was a man of scholarly attainments, but of no business experience, and crowning their course of deception by making a call on new shares and actually paying part of this for the 15 per cent dividend. The true state of affairs was brought to light by an Osaka auditor, who joined the company as the result of amalgamation. Finally the Mitsui Bishi, Mitsui and other interested concerns took the investigation up, the net result of which is—that the company has lost between four and five million yen; that it has debentures to the amount of seven millions; that its floating capital is three millions, the greater part of which is borrowed; and that considerable sums are owing for material. The papers further allege that the company owes some millions in the form of customs dues and that the Treasury holds the company's stock as security, stock that is worth only half of what it was when the Treasury accepted it. If the Government demanded payment bankruptcy would follow.

EVILS OF THE PUBLIC COMPANY SYSTEM.

The great businesses of this country are run upon two systems. First come the extensive family concerns, such as the Mitsui, Sumitomo, Matsui Bishi, &c., which, established in feudal times, continue to flourish increasingly, controlled by the various members of the family who are subject to family rules and discipline as of old. Second is the public company. This is a new growth and, like constitutional government, not by any means digested or appreciated by the Japanese people. It may be said with truth that the corruption which exists in public companies and in political circles is entirely due to the indifference of shareholders and electors. The education and environment of a thousand years cannot be swept away by the promulgation of a constitution. Directors and politicians receive their mandate from shareholders and people and are then left to themselves, and being, themselves, with few exceptions, unfitted for the work of company directors or legislators and not over scrupulous, the result is corruption and mismanagement. It is quite commonly the case in Tokyo that companies are headed by Dr. This and Dr. That, gentlemen of scholastic or scientific training and doubtless men of integrity, but who are quite unfitted to deal with the affairs of the company, much less to rub shoulders with the denizens of Kabuto-cho, the local Capel Court. There is little doubt that these doctors and professors are secured with much the same end in view as the scheming company promoter in London secures a title to sit at the head of his board—a figure-head in reality and a blockhead in business. They are useful men but only to dishonest directors. There are other important figures in the Japanese company, the advisers and auditors. Here, as in other cases, the law is abused. These offices are now filled in many companies by the same men, who receive large fees, and are seemingly only nominal advisers and auditors. If they were to do their duty conscientiously, they could not hold so many offices at the same time, but they are merely professional and another useful tool to the scheming director. Finally, there are the shareholders, who should be the most important of all. One of the heritages of the Japanese is absolute submission to authority or, breaking loose, a violent attitude of opposition. The

middle course, the birthright of a constitutional people, is not practised, simply because the people have not yet learned to appreciate it. The affair of the Tokyo Railway becomes an interesting study when viewed from this aspect and it is the same with the sugar company. Up to a certain point the shareholders are passive and indifferent, beyond that point the spirit arises that prompts the assassination of Tokyo Railway directors and the smashing of cars. The mean course of consistent watchfulness and attention to business, which is the duty of a shareholder, does not occur to the Japanese mind, until it is perhaps too late.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Enough has been published in the papers about the directors of the sugar manufacturing company to justify criminal proceedings in any western country, and as Japan is under the same law, to justify criminal proceedings here. The integrity and standing of two great companies is now questioned, the Tokyo Railway Company, subscribed capital 63,000,000 yen, the largest concern in the country, and the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company, subscribed capital 14,000,000 yen, the largest industrial concern in the country. Against the former the charge is made of doctoring accounts, of presenting a very optimistic report of business when the petition for municipalisation was sent to the authorities and a very pessimistic one when the petition for increase of fare was preferred; against the latter of malversation of funds enough to send all the directors to prison. In neither case has any action whatever been taken by the public prosecutor. Were these two companies insignificant, nothing more need be said, but they stand for Japanese business before the world. It is the urgent duty of the authorities in Tokyo to show that they at least have no doubt as to their course of action. The papers are waking up to their duty, as the quotation at the head of this letter shows, and it is now for the authorities of law and order to act.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THRIFT.

THRIFT AND CHARACTER.

Lord Rosebery, on the 28th ult., attended the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Savings Bank, which was held at Edinburgh and delivered an interesting address on thrift. After a few prefatory remarks His Lordship said:—

Now, on these occasions the mover of the report, as I observe my son did last year, is expected to say a few words upon thrift. Thrift is one of those virtues—there are, perhaps, more than we think—which it is much easier to preach about than to practise. To a Scottish audience, our reputation in the world being what it is, it would seem almost like carrying coals to Newcastle to advocate thrift in any shape or form. I will content myself with repeating in the words of Shakespeare—and they comprehend, after all, the whole truth of the matter—that thrift is blessed, not merely because of the accumulation of substance, but because of the foundation and strengthening of character. (Cheers.)

Now, I am not anxious to say a great deal on this occasion from the financial point of view. My definition of thrift will be this—getting full value for your money and looking ahead; but, of course, the historic definition which has given so much comfort and encouragement to thousands is that of Mr. Micawber, and I copied out the words last night to be perfectly certain that I should have them right this morning, with the disastrous result that I got so interested in "David Copperfield" that I found it difficult to return to the consideration of thrift. (Laughter.) What did Mr. Micawber say to David Copperfield on a famous occasion? "Annual income 200, annual expenditure 199 19s. 6d., result, happiness." (Laughter.) "Annual income 200, annual expenditure 220 0s. 6d., result, misery." (Laughter.) Well, I suppose that that is practically true. It means in reality that a man who is beforehand with the world, in however small a degree, occupies a very different position, relatively to the rest of the world, from the man who is behind hand with it to however small an extent. Of course, from the financial point of view of thrift, all know very well that it is the foundation of all opulence, all prosperity, even of those colossal fortunes which we hear of in America, but which we never realise in this country. (Laughter.) It is perfectly true, I think, that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who began in the very humblest circumstances of life in the town of Dunfermline, has worked his way up to a colossal fortune, which I cannot attempt to estimate, but which I know by his beneficent expenditure must be enormous, mainly by beginning with thrift. This morning in the newspapers we had another example of a life who landed in South Carolina 63 years ago with 12s. in his pocket and died leaving ten millions sterling yesterday. I do not mean to say that I am not such a fool as to argue—that it was by more thrift that these colossal fortunes have been accumulated; but I am here to argue, and it is my profound faith, that they were in the commencement founded on thrift, and nothing but thrift. A small but substantial sum was accumulated, which was so utilized by the genius of speculation as to amass these enormous fortunes. Now, I want to make an exception before I go any further. What ever thrift is, it is not mere waste of money. Mr. Micawber in his definition expressly, as it seems to me, excludes avarice, because the accumulation of riches at the end of the year, which he indicates as amounting to happiness, would certainly not satisfy any dream of avarice. But avarice is not generous, and, after all, it is the thirty people who are generous. (Cheers.) All true generosity can only proceed from thrift because it is not generosity to give money which does not belong to you, as is the case with the charity and the philanthropist, all the great financial benefactors of their species of whom we have any record, the most generous have been thrifty men. (Cheers.) Now I pass from the financial value of thrift, which to me is not the greatest, to that which results in the formation of character.

THRIFT AND POVERTY.

I know that many people, when they read speeches about thrift, say, "How can you poor be thrifty?" They have nothing to be thrifty upon." Now the exact reverse of the case is this. Strangely enough, in the report which is before us to-day we have proof to the contrary in that by the experience of Edinburgh, of Glasgow, and of Manchester—I think these are the cases mentioned—I have been found that periods of stress, and not periods of prosperity, have been the most favourable for thrift. But the case of Scotland, your own country, is a much more emphatic illustration of this than any particular savings bank. In however large a town it may be situated in Scotland. The 18th century, the time of perhaps her direct

poverty—at any rate, as compared with other countries in the world—was the period of our greatest thrift. One hundred and twenty years ago there were probably not more than £200,000 or £300,000 of current coin in the whole of Scotland. When you compare that with £14,000,000 of deposits in the two savings banks of Edinburgh and Glasgow you may arrive at some computation as to the difference of prosperity between the Scotland of to-day and the Scotland of that time. But that was the time of Scotland's greatest thrift. It was the time when her whole current coinage did not amount, it is calculated, to £300,000; so much so, that in those days we read that the one great object of the Scottish peasant was thrift, not for the sake of livelihood, but for the sake of his funeral. To amass enough money to obtain a decent funeral was calculated, I think, at about £2. (Laughter.) These patient and self-denying people amassed enough for that event in our lives. They killed and spared and saved themselves for that purpose, and, much more than that, they maintained their own aged, their own parents, their own relations. They thought it a shame to take any money from the public, and their spirit of independence is, at least, equal to any spirit of independence that we boast of now. They scorned State assistance; they scorned that any body should maintain their families, but themselves. They gave a little surplus in charity, for there were plenty of recipients in the beggars and tinkers of the road. The nation at large was thrifty, independent, self-respecting to a degree known, perhaps, in no other nation at no other period in the world. (Cheers.)

SCOTLAND AND THE EMPIRE.

When things were in this impoverished state in Scotland the Scots were a source of terror to their southern countrymen. Only yesterday I lit upon a caricature—an English caricature. I need hardly say—dated 1780, ten years after the time I am speaking of—when the current coin was so small in number. The caricature represents a Scotsman only half clad—it is quite decorous (laughter)—with his shoes on one shoulder and an essential part of his dress on the other, barefooted, on his way to England, and underneath it was written—

"The savage's breaks are on his shoulders
So plainly seen by all beholders.
Half starved, half naked, but one shoe—
Yet by and by he'll ride o'er you."

(Laughter.) Our great grandfathers—my great grandfather, at any rate, was living at that time and in possession of his estate—our great grandfathers did great things in those days on a meagre pittance. They had no more, but with it they helped to mould the Empire. They maintained their poor without legal compulsion (hear, hear), they sought nothing from external help, and they laid, in their nakedness and their barrenness, the foundations of the prosperity which reigns in Scotland at the present moment. (Cheers.) None of us would care to live as that did. Some of the poorest in our country would shrink from the manner of life which was endured by some of the noblest in these days. We should not care to share their privations, but we should not be unwilling to be convinced that we possess their independence, their self-reliance, and their self-respect (cheers); and I regard that as the greatest blessing resulting out of thrift—independence of character. Whether Scottish pride arose out of Scottish thrift, or whether Scottish thrift arose out of Scottish pride, I really cannot decide, but they are closely intertwined, so closely that you cannot, perhaps, separate them. But at any rate, the combination produced a character that has governed the country. (Cheers.) When we talk of thrift producing character we are equally at a loss to know whether it is not thrift that is a sign of character. Thrift means care, foresight, tenderness for those dependent on you. Whether these qualities produce thrift, or whether they are produced by thrift, I will not venture to say; but, at any rate, of this I am certain, that they are inseparably intertwined. I can remember what the last words were of Oliver Goldsmith—one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived in this island. You remember he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield," that masterpiece which has survived so many masterpieces, he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield," if I remember aright, to pay off a creditor, his landlord, or another, and he was always in financial difficulties. When he lay dying, some one said to him, "Is your mind at ease?" He replied, "No, it is not." Those were his last recorded words. You may be quite sure that if he had united genius with thrift, his last words would have been something very different. But I said a moment ago that that was a question rather of how can the poor be thrifty. Well, I will not go into the question except to say that I think that I have demonstrated that it has been in the power of the poorest to be thrifty in our country in the past.

THE CRIMINALITY OF WASTE.

But there is, at any rate, one sort of thrift which is in the power of the very poorest, and which is to refrain from waste. If I wanted to train a child to be thrifty as I have apparently my eldest son—(laughter) I should teach him to abhor waste. I do not mean waste of money, but waste of time, because very soon there is no money to waste, but I mean waste of material, waste of something which is useful, which may not represent any money value to the waste. There is waste of what does not belong to us, which is a very common form of waste. There is a waste of water. Now Edinburgh ought to know something about the waste of water. I am not speaking of the waste caused by the pollution of our rivers, though that, perhaps, is the most criminal form of waste which exists in our midst. There is not a river which flows round Edinburgh—which flows through Mid-Lothian—that is not hopelessly and wantonly polluted, so that it cannot be used for any cleanly purpose. I am not speaking of waste of water in that way, but waste in private families among individuals, a waste of that precious element which compels Edinburgh to go seeking every 20 years or so for a new source of water supply. I remember being a member of a small municipality of a small town in the south of England. When this question of waste came before us we found that water was allowed to run, and that every form of waste was indulged in, because it cost nothing, and so the result was a water famine that summer. Again, let us take the waste of gas and things of that kind. I believe that the Edinburgh town council recently adopted a stringent measure for the prevention of the waste of gas—but I am not resident in the city, and so have not experienced this rigour but at any rate, we all of us must see that there is a constant waste of things which cost nothing to waste, and this is against the economy of the whole world. Now, if you teach your children to be thrifty, I would beg you to impress on them the criminality of waste. (Cheers.)

THE EXAMPLE OF GREAT MEN.

Now what is the example we learned from great men in this respect? I will take three foremost men of their countries in the last century and a half. I will take Washington, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon—Washington as thrifty a man of business as ever lived; Frederick the Great, more than thrifty; Napoleon, thrifty in detail to the utmost possible extent. And then I take three other names—three names familiar to us Scotsmen, three names of great Scotsmen, and there I find more

THERE IS NO
REASON WHY
ANY HOME
SHOULD BE
WITHOUT A

PIANO

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[36]

difficulty. I take Burns, Walter Scott, and Gladstone. Of course, the toughest nut to crack is Burns. We, worshippers of Burns, are not accustomed to think of him as thrifty; and, undoubtedly, from some points of view, he was not thrifty, though he had uncommonly little to be thrifty upon. But no one can see the enormous output of work that Burns did without seeing that he must have had a great thrift of time which is, perhaps, the most important form in which we can be thrifty. But I will abandon Burns as a difficult subject. (Laughter.) Walter Scott, as we know, died ruined, but Walter Scott was eminently thrifty. The trouble with Walter Scott was that he was ambitious and endeavored to found too large a structure upon his labour. His thrift went into business which he did not understand, and therefore the whole structure toppled over. Of Mr. Gladstone I can speak from personal knowledge. There was no man so careful and thrifty in his expenditure, combined with great generosity and liberality. But no man who ever saw that great man at work could believe that it was anything but a sin to waste anything, especially time. (Cheers.)

THE THRIFT OF EMPIRES.

Now I want to take you to a larger sphere of thrift; and that, after all, is the main point on which I wish to insist to-day. All great Empires have been thrifty. All great Empires that were meant to continue, to abide, were thrifty. Taking the Roman Empire, which, in some respects, as a central empire, was the greatest in history, it lay like an iron clamp upon the face of the world. It was founded on thrift. When it ceased to be thrifty it degenerated and came to an end. Take the case of Prussia. It began with a little narrow strip of land in the North of Europe—"all stings," as some one said from its shape and the fact that its inhabitants were almost all armed men—and it was nurtured by the thrift of Frederick the Great's father, who prepared a vast treasure and a vast army by an economy which we should call sordid, but which was the weapon by which the greatness of Prussia was founded, and from which the present German Empire has arisen. Take the case of France. In my humble belief France, in spite of the narrative that I made at the beginning of my speech, is in reality the most frugal of all nations. I am not sure that the French always put their money into the savings banks and, therefore, they did not do so well in the proportion of depositors to the nation as some others may do; but, after the disastrous war of 1870, when France was crushed for a time by a foreign enemy and by a money imposition which it seemed almost impossible that any nation could pay, what happened? The stockings of the French peasantry, in which they had kept their savings of years, were emptied into the chest of the State and that huge indemnity and that war expense was paid off in a time incredibly short. The other two nations that I have spoken of were made by their thrift, but France was saved by her thrift. Now we come to our beloved country. What are we to say of her in the way of thrift? We have a financier, who is a member of Parliament, here present, Sir George Meade, who would give us more enlightenment on that point than I could, because I sit in a House which is only privileged to pay taxes, not to vote them. I am bound to say that, speaking from that external point of view, I am not quite sure that there is a governing consideration of our Parliament at this moment. (Hear, hear.) There used to be a very considerable man, who was mocked at in his time, that he was a prophet, though a minor prophet, I mean Joseph Hume. He was a very severe and rigid economist and the dread of persons who were guilty of extravagance in the public service. Joseph Hume was so minor a prophet that he was not seen to have left a mantle behind him. At any rate, no portion of his texture, I am sorry to say, has fallen upon any member of the present House of Commons. To such a degree has this absence of thrift proceeded that it is now a subject of joy to the economist that votes are passed under the guillotine, because, when any vote comes up for discussion, there is no question of its diminution, but a hundred voices for its increase; and therefore, although politicians are apt to complain of so many votes and so much expenditure being passed under the rigid rule of silence imposed by the guillotine, the economist secretly rejoices that such is the case. Well, I cannot embark on the topic to-day; I have embarked on enough topics already, but I do think that it is wise for those who have the government of our affairs to remember that great empires only live as long as they are thrifty. The moment that they begin to waste or disperse their resources the day of their end is at hand; and that is a fact abundantly proved in his try—proved up to the hilt, I think by all the examples which I have given you. And, though I do not pretend to preach thrift from any exalted standpoint, I do beg those who are here present, and those outside these walls whom my words may reach to remember that thrift is the surest and the strongest foundation of an empire—so sure, so strong, and so necessary that no great empire can long exist that disregards it. (Cheers.)

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after MONDAY, the 1st February, the SUPPLY OF WATER to the Rider-Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider-Mains into operation and that the Water will be turned on to each Rider-Main daily for two consecutive hours. Information as to the hours of Supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Office of the Water Authority or Registrar General or at the Tung Wah Hospital.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1909. [237]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, on SATURDAY, 16th February, 1909, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 20th February (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1909. [238]

PROPOSALS for frozen fresh beef and mutton—Headquarters Philippines Division Office Chief Commissary, Manila, P. I., Dec. 28, 1908. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., April 8, 1909, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of frozen fresh beef and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of frozen fresh mutton to the Submarine Department, U. S. Army, at Manila, P. I., during year ending June 30, 1910. The accepted beef and mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount advertised for, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guaranty in the amount of \$20,000, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Bids and full information furnished on application to this office or to nearest United States consular. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "Proposals for frozen fresh beef and mutton for fiscal year 1910 to be opened April 8, 1909," and addressed to the undersigned. Ed. A. E. Dravo, Col., A.C.G., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

A BOON TO HONGKONG LADIES!

CHEFOO HAND MADE LACES.

A NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL FANCIFUL DESIGNS OFFERED AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF MARKED PRICES. Call and inspect our display.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1909. [41]

PHILATELIC NOVELTY suitable for NEW YEAR PRESENTS. Bags of used Postage Stamps. Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00.	4,000 for \$4.50.
3,000 " 7.00.	3,000 " 3.50.
2,000 " 5.00.	2,000 " 2.50.
700 " 2.00.	1,000 " 1.50.
300 " 1.00.	500 " 1.00.

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets at prices to suit everybody.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGERS, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited. No. 27, Des Vaux Road.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG, at 85, 87 and 97.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [535]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 28th January, 1909, at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st January to THURSDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWELAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [188]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th January, 1909, at 12 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th January to THURSDAY, the 28th Jan. (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [178]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th January, 1909, at 12 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th January to THURSDAY, the 28th Jan. (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [179]

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the GENERAL MANAGERS' OFFICE, Second floor, 8A, Des Vaux Road, on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1909, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd January to 29th January (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

For the Board of Directors,
A. F. ARGULLI,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [199]

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4/448 representing 8 Shares of the YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, registered in the name of HOW CHONG (厚昌) has been declared to be LOST.

This is to Give Notice that if the above-mentioned Certificate be not presented at this Office within One Month from Date, a New Certificate will be issued in place thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.
No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai,
13th January, 1909. [206]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1261]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1327]

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

KODAK FILMS

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1261]

A TACK & CO.

26, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MR. JULIUS ZUNDEL, having retired from our Employment, CEASES to Sign our Firm per Procuration from This Date.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1909. [231]

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held at the CITY HALL, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Consul General WILDER has kindly consented to take the Chair.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1909. [211]

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAH

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET—CORNER OF HOOSAIN-ALI'S.—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

The Cosiest and most Central Hall.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.

FAMILY PROGRAMME.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF FILMS EVERY MONDAY & THURSDAY.

Hours 9 to 11 P.M.

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Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [224]

H.K.A.A.A.

BROKE CROSS COUNTRY CHALLENGE CUP, 1909.

THE FIRST OF THE THREE RUNS in connection with the above trophy will take place on SUNDAY, January 31st, over a Course in Kowloon. Start at 3.30 p.m. from the Cider track. Entries by letter to the Undersigned or at the Post.

Entrance Fee \$1.

H. L. O. GARRETT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1909. [218]

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—R. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [124]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Shipping and Insurance Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [660]

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MERCHANT NAVY NATY BOILED LONG BLAX REBLANCE CROWN TARPAILING

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Sole Agents.

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TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

LARGE, BRIGHT, LIGHT, COMFORTABLE DOUBLE ROOM, suit two Bachelor Friends. \$75 each. Seven minutes from Clock Tower. Harbour View. First Level. Very Good Table. Apply—A. N.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1909. [226]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years each.

Apply to—

DENNYS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1909. [219]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE "GROVE" MacDONNELL ROAD, from the 15th of March, 1909, for 12 months.

Unfurnished—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—

Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1909. [213]

TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Office or Chambers.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, The BLUFF No. 107, the Peak, 5-Broomed Bangalow with Tennis Court. March to July. Rent \$150.

Apply to—

L. GIBBS.

6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [160]

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [194]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHERWAN TOMES & Co.).
Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [105]

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.
Apply to—
N. MODY & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [107]

TO LET.

A BERTHOLWYN, PEAK ROAD, from 1st March next. Excellently Furnished, Hot and Cold Water laid on. Tennis Court and Swimming Bath.
Rent to suitable tenant \$225.00 a month, including gas and light.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1909. [125]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI" 121, PLANTATION ROAD, THE PEAK. Drawing and Dining Rooms, Three Large and One Small Bedrooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Laundry, Servants' Quarters, Poultry House, Large Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, and Lawn.
Apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [110]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 97, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. [109]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.
A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.
HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, Opposite Murray Pier.
Apply to—
SCHULDT & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [106]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.
A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS Furnished 61 Peak, from end of March, 1909.
No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 59, Peak.
G.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st February to end of June, 1909.
No. 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, First & Top Floors, (over Caldwell MacGregor).
OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLING'S TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.
A GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
LINSDELL & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. [101]

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Possession from 1st January, 1909.
Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
St. George's Building.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [112]

TO LET.

STORAGE.
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.
TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.
Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOT'S Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. BENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

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ESTABLISHED 1824.
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LONDON BANKERS—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP. Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtau, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—

KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER BERLINER GELDSCHAF BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO. MENDELSSOHN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNE JACOB S. H. STERN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., KÖLN. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS' BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (